



FRANK ABLEWHITE FIELD
SK 666 336
OWTHORPE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE



FIELD SURVEY
REPORT 2023

SK 666 336

OWTHORPE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE STUDY
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE



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Preface

On Friday 30th June 2023, The Field Detectives began to survey a field situated on the hill to the west of Owthorpe village, Nottinghamshire.

The main focus of the survey was to record evidence to support the existence of an ancient trackway that once ran from Owthorpe to Cotgrave, and to locate the site of Owthorpe's early medieval mill.

If we could locate this trackway, it would greatly enhance our understanding of the Owthorpe Knights Hospitaller site and its relationship to the broader landscape.

We also wanted to interrogate the landscape in search of clues to evidence human activity that could be associated with the English Civil War, the Hutchinson family, the 13th-15th century and the Romano-British period. An Anglo-Scandinavian presence would be a welcome bonus.

The investigation of Frank Ablewhite's field will be included as an appendix in the Owthorpe Historic Landscape Study Report.

It is intriguing, how our field surveys tend to begin with a set number of objectives and then, because we come across something totally unexpected, the course of the investigation takes another path.

On that very first day on the field at the end of June 2023, our mission was clear; find evidence to identify the line of the ancient trackway, and if possible, the location of where the wooden post mill used to be.

This report details our findings.

The Field Detectives
2023



FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Field Detectives are a group of enthusiasts who share a common interest in local history. Over the past twenty-one years, the group has sought the permission of local farmers and landowners to explore their fields for evidence of past historic activity using field-walking, metal detecting and, where feasible, limited geophysical survey methods.

The field was initially visited to determine by surface inspection whether it would be suitable for metal detecting and to note any interesting landscape features such as humps, mounds, hollows, ponds, ditches, areas of different coloured soil etc. A field survey map was created by downloading an aerial image of the field from Google Earth and superimposing graph paper over the field image.

One copy of this was taken into the field on the field survey clipboard. In the field, grid areas were marked out in advance of each field survey visit (20x20 metre grid sections, marked with canes featuring coloured tape), utilising both the online Google Earth metric measure resource and the physical on-site tape and stride method. The grid areas were transposed onto the field survey map, and the location of the finds recorded on the map as they were found.

The finds were bagged, and their locations noted on-site; the finds were later cleaned and identified, the identification and location find number being written on the relevant finds identification card enclosed within the bag. Photographs of the grid area and the finds recovered were taken on-site, with further photographs taken after cleaning if necessary.

FIELD SURVEY OVERVIEW MAP



GEOFF'S LIDAR IMAGES

LIDAR image below, showing the broader Owthorpe landscape kindly created by Geoff Kimbell



What does LiDAR stand for?

LiDAR is an acronym of Light Detection and Ranging. It is also known as laser scanning or 3D scanning.

What is LiDAR?

LiDAR is a remote sensing technology. LiDAR technology uses the pulse from a laser to collect measurements. These are used to create 3D models and maps of objects and environments.

GEOFF'S LIDAR IMAGES

LIDAR image below, showing the field associated with the site of John and Lucy Hutchinson's hall which was built in the 1650s, replacing the one that had become a state of ruin during the English Civil War.

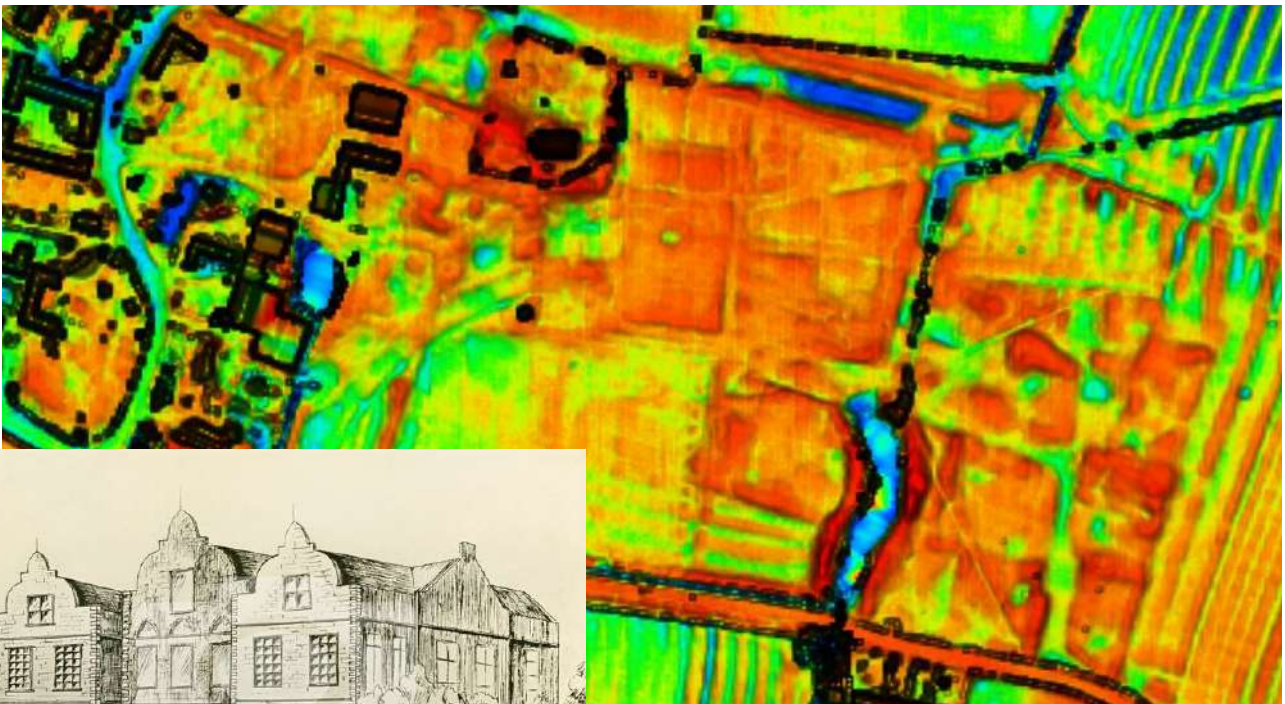
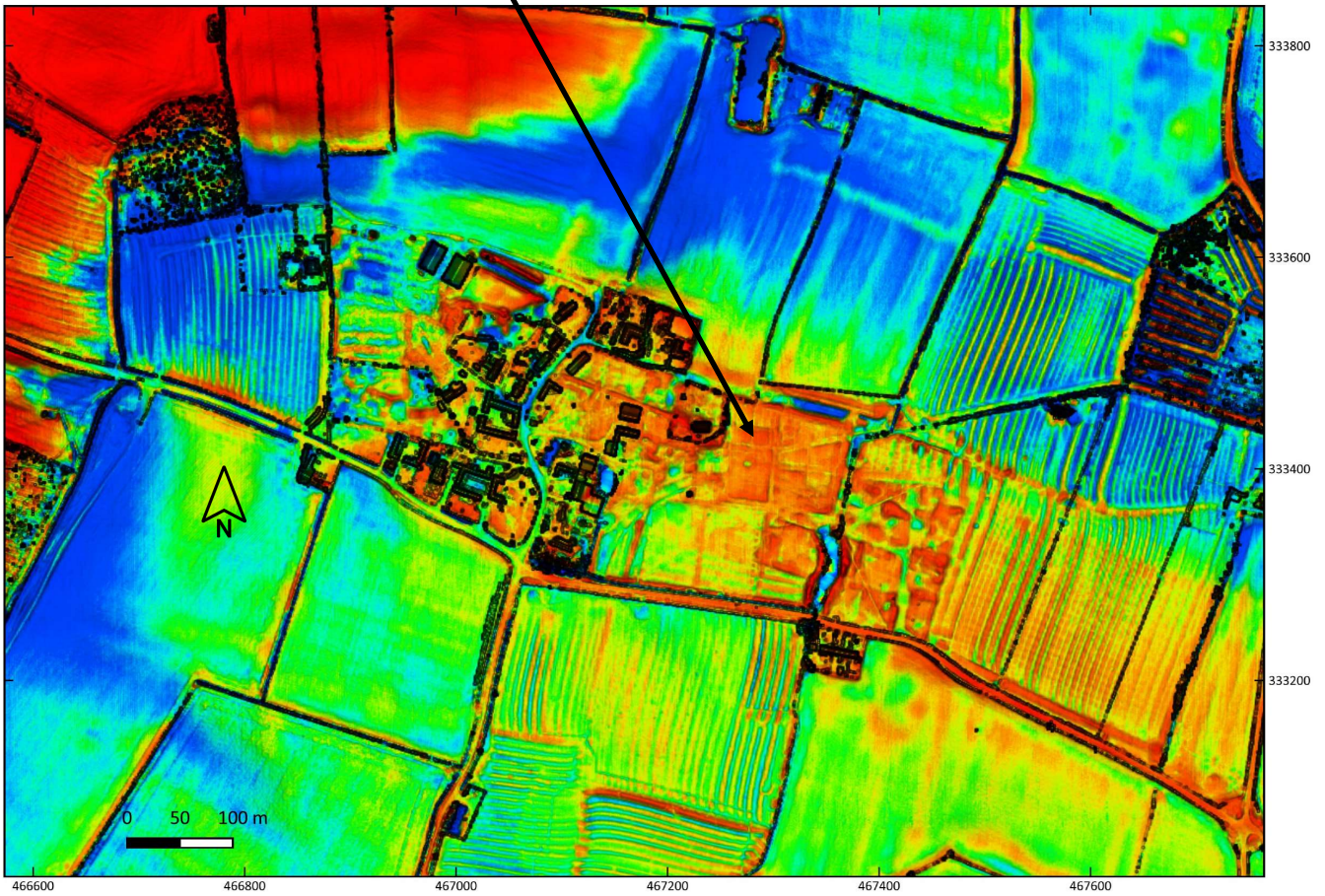


Image of Owthorpe Hall c.1800s

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW



ANCIENT COTGRAVE TO SAXONDALE TRACKWAY

Purpose of the Investigation

To carry out a methodical field survey on the fields adjacent to the line of the ancient Owthorpe to Cotgrave trackway. Dating the artefacts that we find as a context related assemblage will tell us more about these human-made landscape features.

Investigation Findings

All artefacts recovered during the Frank Ablewhite ancient trackway investigation will be returned to the landowner for safekeeping. These landscape studies, along with related field survey reports and accompanying information resources, are created to inform, engage, educate, and preserve the local landscape's heritage.

The map featured right is based on the Cotgrave parish enclosure map of 1790. It shows an intriguing network of trackways. Two of them are of great interest to the Field Detectives.

The one circled in orange runs from Cotgrave to Saxondale, courting the west edge of the Samworth Farms New Barn Farm block of fields. The one circled in purple runs from Owthorpe through to Candleby Lane, Cotgrave.

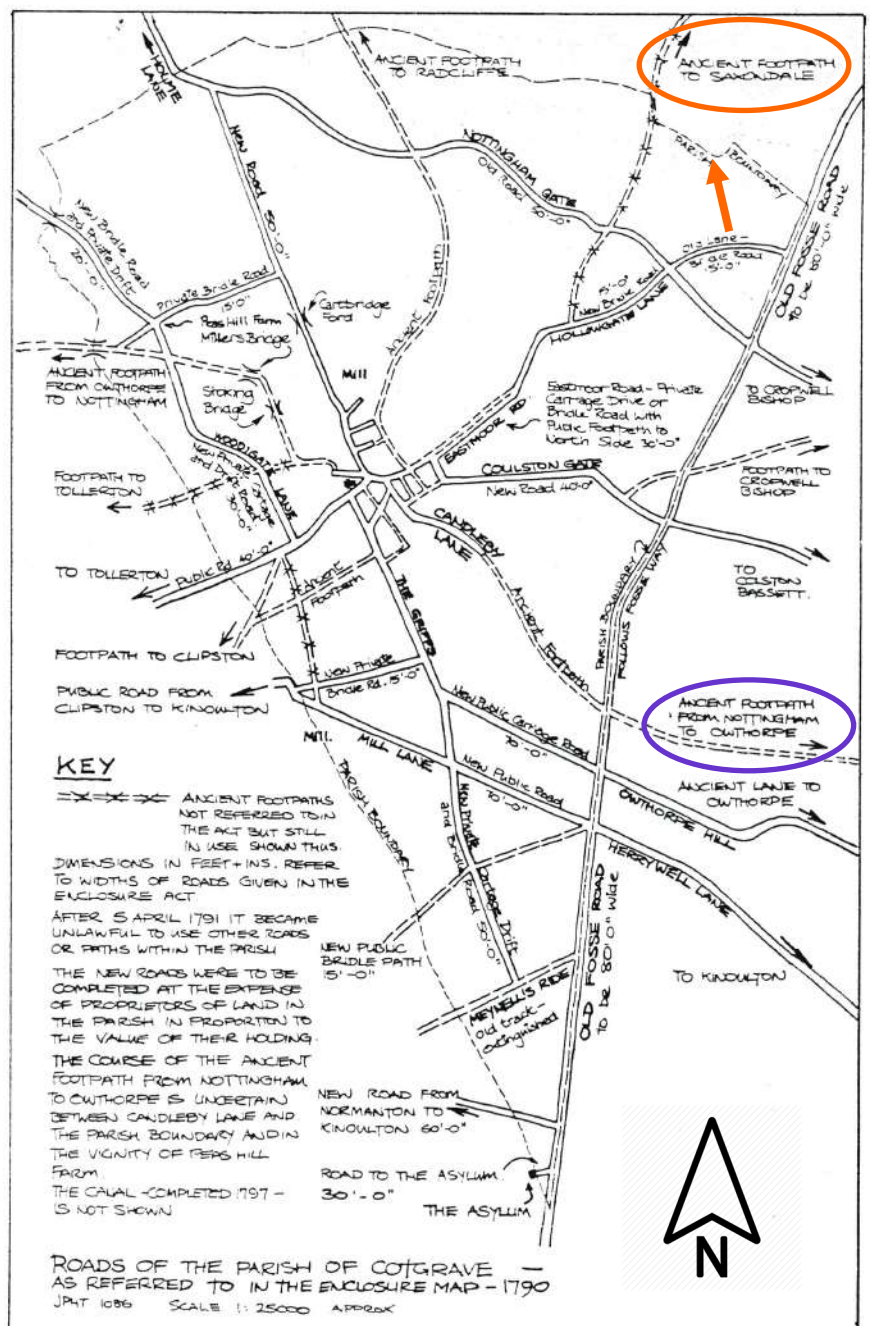
Thanks to the trusting permission from Samworth Farms, James Barlow and Frank Ablewhite, we have a unique opportunity to study targeted sections of these two routes in detail.

This investigation will focus on the Owthorpe to Cotgrave trackway.

The local people, whether they were Celtic, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian, would, for the most part, have been subsistence-level farming inhabitants.

Their personal items of clothing would have been adorned with little more than string, and their purses would have been closer to empty than to full, that is, if they were in need of a purse in the first place.

We are looking for evidence to locate these people in the landscape.



CONNECTING THE LANDSCAPE TO THE TRACKWAYS

The ancient Cotgrave to Saxondale trackway investigation focuses on three periods of history that could potentially help us unlock a growing list of uncertainties relating to our historic landscape study findings at both Cropwell Butler and Owthorpe. The trackways that appear to originate from the medieval chapel of St Nicholas at Cropwell Butler (demolished) have produced early medieval and Romano British artefacts. At Owthorpe, we have recorded Romano-British artefacts and identified a structure that we believe is part of a much larger complex of buildings associated with the Knights Hospitallers (the order of St John of Jerusalem).

One source that we came across at the Nottinghamshire Archives would appear to provide us with a significant clue regarding the Hospitaller site at Owthorpe.

Mr Blagg (pg. 73-74) goes on to make a compelling case that moves us a little closer to learning more about the previously unknown (to us) NEWLAND landscape.

Source: (Excerpts from) Transcriptions of the Thoroton Society, Vol 13, 1909 pg. 69-79
The Manors of Cotgrave by Mr Thos. M Blagg

King John, by a charter dated the 15th year of his reign, grants and confirms to the Knights Templars certain lands at Newland “which William de Braus holds from them at ferm and which were taken into our hand.” Consequently a preceptory was established at **NEWLAND**, to which, in 1256, Roger le Peytevin, Lord of Altofts, was a great benefactor. No other lands are mentioned in King John’s charter as part of his gift to the Templars, and indeed, with the exception of some lands at Shelford, formerly Matilda de Caletto’s, and which the King held in his own hand in 1203 and 1205 [Close Rolls, 6 John m.9, 9 John m.6, etc] it is difficult to see what lands, subsequently part of this manor of Shelford St John’s, could have been derived from this source. Moreover, ‘Scelford’ is mentioned among the places from which the Templars received rents as far back as 1185, long before they got **NEWLAND**.

I suggest, therefore, that this connection of the Buruns with both Cotgrave and Ossington, and their gifts to both Lenton Priory and the Hospitallers, and the complications which ensued, left the Hospitallers with some isolated lands in Cotgrave, which, like all their possessions, would be entitled to the privileges of their peculiar jurisdiction, and that for this purpose they constituted these lands, with others at Shelford and elsewhere derived from the Templars, into the manor of ‘St John of Jerusalem at Cotgrave, otherwise known as Shelford St John’s, and made the whole, with Ossington and Winkburn, parcel of their great preceptory of **NEWLAND**, in Yorkshire.

I first became acquainted with the great extent of the jurisdiction of the manor court of ‘Shelford St John’s’ at Cotgrave by the following notice in Lewis’s Topographical Dictionary, 1835, under ‘Cotgrave’ :

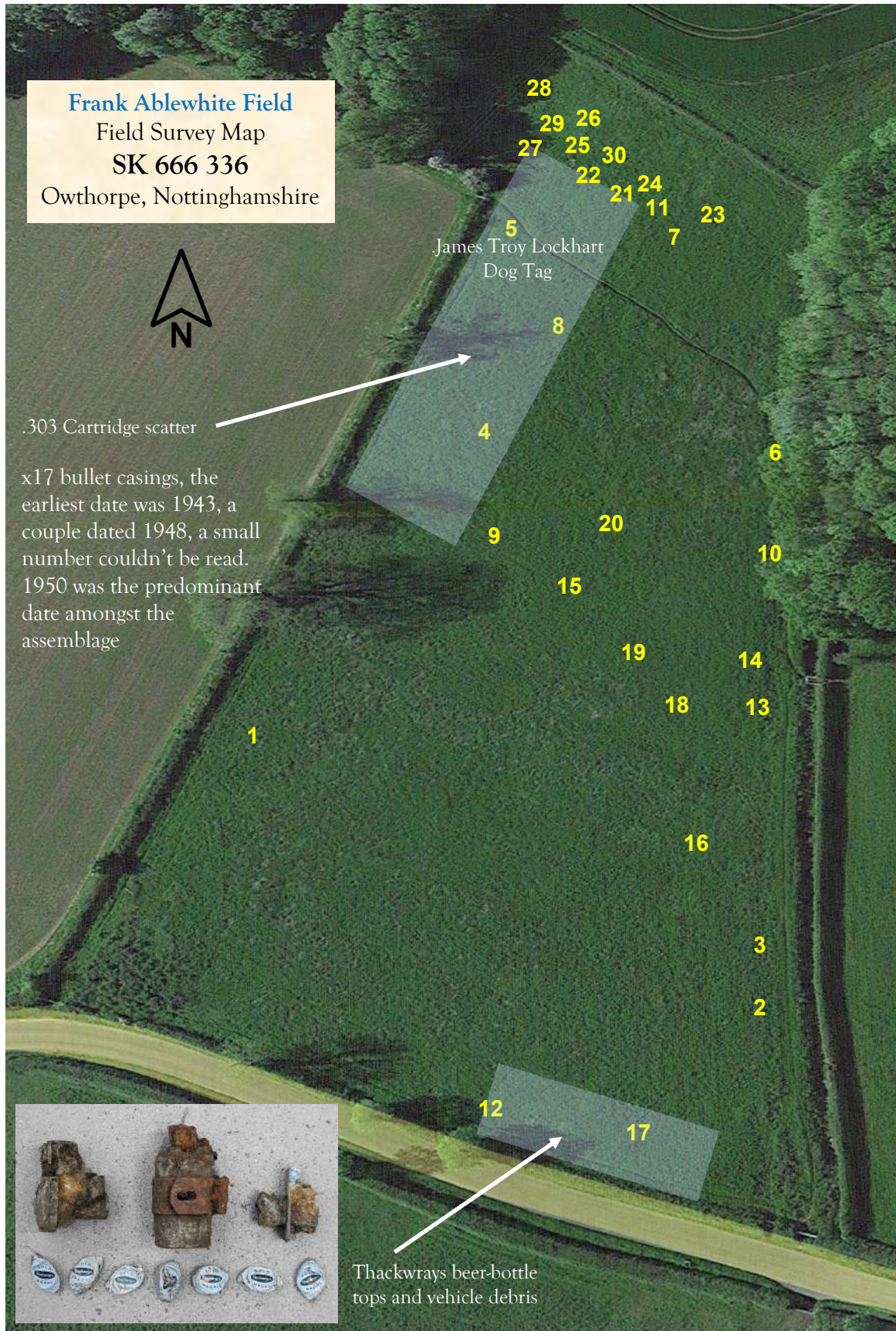
A court, called the ‘Court of St John of Hierusalem’ which was anciently held at Shelford, under the Prior of St John of Jerusalem, and then styled the ‘Master and Lieutenants Court of Shelford,’ is held here, and has a common seal. It’s jurisdiction extends over:

The extra-parochial liberty of Brewhouse - Yard	Kneighton	Owthorpe	Tollerton	Hoveringham	Gedling	Barnby-in-the-Willows	Stanford	Ruddington
Rempstone	Normanton-on-Soar	Flintham	Hickling	Willoughby	Carlton	Normanton-on-the Wolds	Cotgrave	Whatton
Aslockton	Scarrington	Car Colston	Ratcliffe	Note: The Knights Hospitallers claimed the probate of all their tenants wills, possibly by a papal grant				

All wills within the above places are proved in this court, and charters of exemption from toll throughout the King’s dominions are granted to the tenants in each of these manors.

FIELD SURVEY FINDS LOCATION MAP AND FINDS LOG

Map featured below, showing the find locations of all the artefacts found during the Frank Ablewhite Field Survey SK 666 336 at Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, during June and July 2023.



Frank Ablewhite Field Survey Map, Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire
SK 666 336

Palaeolithic 800,000 BC to 10,000 BC No artefacts from this period were recorded

Mesolithic 10,000 BC to 4,000 BC No artefacts from this period were recorded

Neolithic 4,000 BC to 2,350 BC No artefacts from this period were recorded

Bronze Age 2,350 BC to 800 BC No artefacts from this period were recorded

Iron Age 800 BC to AD 43 No artefacts from this period were recorded

Roman AD 43 - 410 No artefacts from this period were recorded

Early Medieval 410 - 1066 No artefacts from this period were recorded

Medieval 1066 - 1485 No artefacts from this period were recorded

Post Medieval 1485 - 1900

Ref.	Artefact/Coin	Size/Weight	Era/Date
16	Buckle - cast copper alloy, expanded splayed feet	7.5gms; 40.0mm x 28.0mm	c.1500 -1650
2	Spectacle Buckle	5.6gms; 38.8mm x 33.1mm	c.16th -17th Century
28	Shoe Buckle	5.3gms; 40.5mm x 31.8mm	c.1720s -1790s
7	Decorated Button	8.5gms; 31.2mm D	c.18th -19th Century
22	Button	7.1gms; 29.7mm D	c.18th -19th Century
1	Royal Wedding Commemorative Medal	17.3gms; 37.0mm D	1863
10	.45 lead bullet from an Adams revolver	13.6gms; 18.0mm x 11.6mm	c.1856 -1880

There were seven artefacts that can be reliably assigned to the post medieval period. Three buckles, two buttons a Victorian souvenir medallion and a lead bullet. This is enough evidence to suggest that the field was frequented by people during the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The location of the majority of these artefacts indicate that they were lost by people either travelling, or pursuing some other activities at the east and north edges of the field.



SPECTACLE BUCKLE
Cast Copper Alloy
5.6gms; 38.8mm x 33.1mm
c. 16th-17th Century



SHOE BUCKLE
Cast Copper Alloy
5.3gms; 40.5mm x 31.8mm
c. 1720s - 1790s



Cast copper alloy, single loop,
expanded splayed feet

16

BUCKLE
Cast Copper Alloy
7.5gms; 40.0mm x 28.0mm
c. 1500-1650



7

DECORATED BUTTON
8.5gms; 31.2mm D
c. 18th-19th Century



22

BUTTON
7.1gms; 29.7mm D
c. 18th-19th Century

The image featured below, depicts three glamorous gentleman of the 18th century, sporting their best attire of the day.

Whether the image captures the visual appearance regarding those gentleman of Owthorpe at the time is open to debate.

The decorated button (number 7) certainly evidences someone who wanted to be seen and noted as a true follower of fashion.



MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK 1863



ROYAL WEDDING COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL
17.3gms; 37.0mm D
1863



The Prince of Wales (future King Edward VII) married Princess Alexandra in St George's Chapel, at Windsor Castle. The venue was chosen by Queen Victoria preferring an out of London location as she was still in mourning after the death of Prince Albert. It is thought that their marriage was a happy one, despite Edward's many extramarital affairs. They were married for over 50 years.

But, let's not allow the infidelities and crowning glory of her husband to overshadow the strength and character of this remarkable woman.

Princess Alexandra of Denmark, later Queen Alexandra of Great Britain, enjoyed a historical heritage before her birth and a landmark life for 80 years afterwards. In 1863, she married Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and she reigned as Princess of Wales from 1863-1901, the longest time anyone held that title. When Queen Victoria died in 1901, Albert Edward became King Edward VII, and Alexandra his queen-empress from 1901 to 1910. From the time of King Edward VII's death in 1910 until she died in 1925, Queen Alexandra was the dowager queen and the queen mother of the reigning King, George V.

She set fashion trends all over the world, and in England, she tried to influence her husband's family and British ministers to lean towards Greek and Danish interests. On a more personal level, she navigated her husband's infidelities, a domineering mother-in-law, the loss of two of her sons, and managed to develop her talents for woodworking and photography despite her extensive charity work while fulfilling the duties and obligations of being both the Queen and the Queen Mother.

In her senior years, Alexandra no longer travelled abroad and her health deteriorated. On 20 November 1925, at age 80 she suffered a fatal heart attack at Sandringham House in Norfolk. She was buried on 28 November 1925, beside her husband at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

Tradition has it that when Diana became Princess of Wales on 29 July 1981, well-wishers handed her a biography of Queen Alexandra by Georgina Battiscombe. They believed it would be a helpful guide to coping with her new position, the same position that Alexandra had assumed on 10 March 1863 and filled so successfully.



.45 LEAD BULLET
 From an Adams Revolver
 13.6gms; 18.0mm x 11.6mm
 c. 1856-1880

The bullet seems to be a .45 bullet from an Adams revolver, which was in use from the 1850s. It still retains grease in the cannellures, suggesting it hasn't been fired. It looks like the case has only recently come away from the bullet, given the difference in patina on the upper and lower portion of the bullet.



The **Beaumont-Adams revolver** is a black powder, double-action, percussion revolver. Originally adopted by the British Army in .442 calibre (54-bore, 11.2 mm) in 1856, it was replaced in British service in 1880, by the .476 calibre (11.6 mm) Enfield Mk I revolver.



At that time there was intense competition between Adams and Colt, which was rapidly expanding its sales and had opened a London factory competing with the British firearms trade, manufacturing firearms with interchangeable parts. The older 1851 and 1854 Adams revolvers were self-cocking, also known as double-action. The Adams revolver was favoured by British officers in the Crimean War and colonial conflicts due to the stopping power of its larger 54 bore (.442 calibre) bullet (compared with their main competitor, the smaller .36 calibre Colt Navy revolvers), and the speed of the Adams trigger-cocking action for close-quarters fighting (over the more cumbersome Colt action). SOURCE: Wikipedia & Historical Firearms

Modern 1900 to Present Day

Ref.	Artefact/Coin	Size/Weight	Era/Date
14	Gas Light Fitting	119.7gms; 70.0mm x 38.0mm	c.19th-20th Century
19	GEORGE V Halfpenny	5.1gms; 25.4mm D	1918
18	GEORGE V Penny	8.9gms; 31.0mm D	1927
23	GEORGE V Florin (Two Shillings)	10.8gms; 28.4mm D	1931
26	GEORGE VI Halfpenny	5.3gms; 25.0mm D	1939
3	West Nova Scotia Regiment Collar Badge	3.1gms; 22.0mm x 24.2mm x 1.5mm	c.1940s
5	US 507th PIR Dog Tag - Private James Troy Lockhart	4.7gms; 50.4mm x 28.0mm	April 1944
4	Parachute Flare	685.0gms; 265.0mm x 65.0mm	c.1940s
6	Parachute Flare	670.0gms; 265.0mm x 65.0mm	c.1940s
29	Parachute Flare (remnant - part of)	Remnant - Part Of	c.1940s
8	Part of a Lead Toy Horse	22.6gms; 65.6mm x 38.3mm	c. mid 20th Century
9	Part of a Toy Gun (trigger)	21.3gms; 65.0mm x 60.0mm	c. mid 20th Century
24	Chad Valley Children's Bucket	61.7gms; 170.0 x 111 x 49.1mm	c. 1950s
25	Assemblage X3 of .303 bullet casings	ASSEMBLAGE X3 .303 bullet casings	c.1948-1950
13	Brass Valve - Part Of?	280.0gms; 61.0mm x 20.0mm	c. mid 20th Century
11	Fishing Rod Line Guide	2.0gms; 48.0mm x 24.0mm	Modern Day
12	DANGER Sign	40.gms; 290mm x 50.0mm	Modern day
15	PULL to STOP knob	103.0gms; 26.7mm x 25.0mm	Modern Day
17	Dog Tag (Canine) Coxwold (North Yorkshire)	3.6gms; 25.2mm D	Modern Day
20	ELIZABETH II Half New Penny	1.5gms; 17.1mm D	Modern Day
21	Button	5.3gms; 19.2mm D	Modern Day
30	DANGER Sign	31.4gms; 300mm x 50mm	Modern Day

There were 21 artefacts that can arguably be assigned to the modern to present day period. A number of the artefacts evidence an association with the second world war, and a tangible link to the preparations for the Normandy landings of the 6th of June 1944.





GEORGE V
Halfpenny
5.1gms; 25.4mm D
1918

GEORGE V
Penny
8.9gms; 31.0mm D
1927



GEORGE VI
Halfpenny
5.3gms; 25.0mm D
1939



GEORGE V
Florin (Two Shillings)
10.8gms; 28.4mm D
1931



DANGER sign
31.4gms; 300.0mm x 50.0mm
Modern Day

King George V and Queen Mary opening the new Nottingham University College buildings, 1928

Photo Credits: University of Nottingham archive





WEST NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT COLLAR BADGE

3.1gms; 22.0mm x 24.2mm x 1.5mm

c. 1940s



PARACHUTE FLARE

685.0gms; 265.0mm x 24.2mm x 65.0mm

c. 1940s



PARACHUTE FLARE

670.0gms; 265.0mm x 24.2mm x 65.0mm

c. 1940s

The photos named 'Flare' actually feature the remnants of 2 inch smoke mortars. These are not 'explosive' bombs, rather emitting smoke for signalling or for creation of a smoke screen.

They work by a fuse being lit by the flash created by the launching cartridge, which eventually ignites the smoke generating compound.

Justin Russell

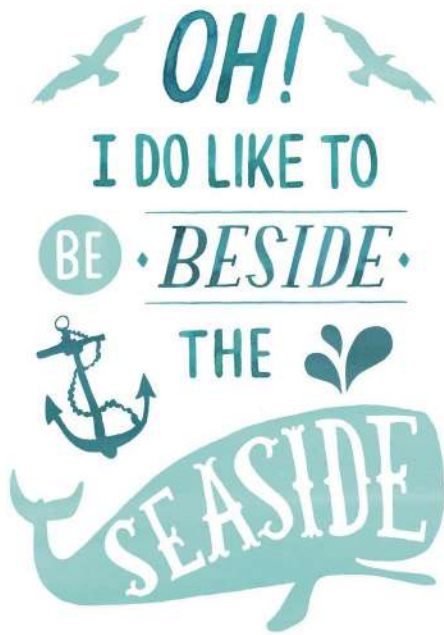


part of a PARACHUTE FLARE
INCOMPLETE

c. 1940s



Part of a LEAD TOY HORSE
22.6gms; 65.6mm x 38.3mm
c.mid 20th Century



Part of a
TOY GUN (trigger)

21.3gms
65.0mm x 60.0mm
c.mid 20th Century



CHAD VALLEY CHILDREN'S BUCKET
61.7gms; 170.0mm x 111.0mm x 49.1mm
c. 1950s



The .303 cartridge scatter as featured on the finds location map, from the north west edge of the field.



ASSEMBLAGE
X3 .303 Bullet Casings
c.1948-1950



13

Part of a BRASS VALVE
280gms; 61.0mm x 20.0mm
c.mid 20th Century



11

FISHING ROD LINE GUIDE
2.0gms; 48.0mm x 24.0mm
Modern Day



17

Dog Tag (Canine)
3.6gms; 25.2mm D
Modern Day



12

DANGER sign
40.0gms; 290.0mm x 50.0mm
Modern Day



15

PULL to STOP KNOB
103.0gms; 26.7mm x 25.0mm
Modern Day



21

BUTTON
5.3gms; 19.2mm D
Modern Day



20

ELIZABETH II
Half New Penny
1.5gms; 17.1mm D
Modern Day

JAMES TROY LOCKHART

1922-2000



DOG TAG FOUND SUNDAY 9TH JULY 2023
BY STEVE WELLS DURING THE FIELD SURVEY ON SK 666 366

INTRODUCTION

The early research carried out revealed that James came from Panther, West Virginia and his dog tag records his military service number-15057447, a T43 date (Tetanus), which fits nicely into the 1943 435th, 438th & 441st Troop Carrier Group arrivals from Baer AAF Indiana (not far from West Virginia). The main focus of the American arrivals was to be ready for the Normandy landings. They arrived in large numbers and looking out over the beauty of the Vale of Belvoir landscape from the field where James lost his dog tag, it is difficult to comprehend the nightmare James was about to parachute into only a few months later.

As we broaden our historic landscape studies around the Vale of Belvoir, we are beginning to record quite a few remnants of 2-inch smoke mortar shells, which is beginning to suggest that late 1943 to mid-1944 pre-Normandy landing manoeuvres taking part around the vale were extensive at the time.

Operation Windsor commenced on Tuesday 4th July 1944. General Montgomery's strategy slowly began to make headway, with the English attacking the strongly entrenched German defenders to the north of Normandy, while the Canadians were sent west to bypass Caen and seize the airport located near the locality of Carpiquet.

West of Carentan in the Cotentin Peninsula, the Americans pursued the siege of La-Haye-du-Puits. Numerous units were grouped north of this village in preparation for battle the next day. North of St-Lô, General Collins' 7th Corps continued its offensive from the day before, and the 83rd and 90th US infantry divisions faced German soldiers belonging to the 7th Army. The fighting was extremely violent. The soldiers of the 83rd Infantry Division reached the village of Sainteny, defended by the S.S. Grenadiers of the Götz von Berlichingen division and elements belonging to the 6th German parachutist regiment. The American losses were terrifying, somewhere in the region of a thousand men were put out of action, for a very limited allied progression in this sector of only 200 metres.

The field in which the dog tag was found overlooks the tiny village of Owthorpe, Nottinghamshire, and Joyce Allwood, who is now 83 years old, lived in Owthorpe during the time of WWII. She has clear memories as a little girl of paratroopers landing in the field pictured. In her words. 'I remember seeing lots and lots of parachutes in the sky, and men coming down into the fields all around Owthorpe in about 1944.' She remembers seeing them coming down onto the fields up the hill, including the one we surveyed, and many of the parachutes failed to open. 'Lots of men were killed. Army vehicles quickly appeared. There were always lots of army vehicles on the roads in those days.' It is reasonable to conclude that James was under one of those parachutes on that day, and thankfully, his opened.



The view from the field where the dog tag was found looking east towards Owthorpe Village

Historian and Author, Adam Berry, believes that James' dog tag was lost during Exercise PITCH, in April 1944. Two known Drop Zones were used for that exercise, Drop Zone Y slightly to the North of the field and Drop Zone X to the South of Owthorpe. The 507th were dropped onto Drop Zone X, but they were tasked with moving to an assembly point off the Drop Zone. The remnants of the two smoke bombs found on the field are most probably associated with this.

A West Nova Scotia Regiment cap badge was also found on the field.

From what we know, James was sent along with the 507th 3rd Battalion to RAF Barkston Heath, from where he joined the mammoth invasion operation which would happen on the 6th of June 1944. This airfield became part of the Ninth Airforce in January 1944, and in February, the 61st Troop Carrier Group arrived equipped with the Douglas C-47 in preparation for the D-Day landings.

THE BACKSTORY

James Troy Lockhart was born on 18 July 1922 in either Bluefield, West Virginia or Pikeville, Kentucky. The place varies on different records. His father was Amos Lockhart and his mother, Alma Blackburn.

Amos was born on 14 June 1902, and in the 1910 US Federal census, he was living with his father John Boyd Lockhart (a farmer) and his mother Mary Magdalene Roberts (source - a public member tree on Ancestry.com) in Panther, McDowell County, West Virginia. In the 1920 census, the family had moved to Sandy River, McDowell County where John and Amos were employed as Coal Miners. Sadly, Mary had died.

Amos married Alma Blackburn in 1920 in McDowell County, West Virginia, he was about eighteen years old, and in the 1930 census, the family were still living in Sandy River, on Panther Road, where the street is recorded as Left Fork of Trap Ford. Presumably, Alma must have died as Amos was now married to Oma King, whom he wed in 1929. They had a son Rayburn, born in 1936.

In the 1940 census, Amos, Oma and James were still in Sandy River and were now farmers. In the 1950 census Oma was widowed, and living with her is a son Corbert born in 1945 and a daughter Litta M born in 1948, however, they both seem to disappear from the records.

By 1941, America had joined WWII.

Historical Background

The U.S. officially entered World War II on 8 December 1941 following an attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. About a year before, in October 1940, President Roosevelt had signed into law the first peacetime selective service draft in U.S. history because of rising world conflicts. Multiple registrations held between November 1940 and October 1946 signed up more than 50 million American men aged 18-45 for the draft.

Amos died on 9 December 1949, aged 47, and he is buried in Lockhart Cemetery, Panther. The name association is unknown, as yet.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after February 17, 1897 and on or before December 31, 1921)			
SERIAL NUMBER T. 1800	1. NAME (Print) Amos (none) Lockhart (First) (Middle) (Last)		ORDER NUMBER T. 1895-A
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE DANTHER CREEK, McDOWELL W.VA. (Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)			
B. MAILING ADDRESS DANTHER (Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)			
4. TELEPHONE None	5. AGE IN YEARS 37	6. PLACE OF BIRTH DANTHER W.VA. (Town or county) (State or country)	
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS OMA LOCKHART (WIFE) DANTHER, W.VA.			
8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS NOAH BAILEY			
9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS DANTHER, McDowell W.VA. (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.			
D. S. S. FORM 1 (Revised 1-1-42)	(over)	☆ o p o 16-21630-1	Amos Lockhart (Registrant's signature)

Amos's WWII Drafts Card Young Men 1910-1947


NOW FOR JAMES...

James's early life in West Virginia would have been extremely rural. The landscape today on Google Maps shows it to be remote and heavily forested. From the 1830s until the Norfolk & Western Railroad was built in the 1880s, steamboats travelled the entire length of the Big Sandy River providing exchange of produce, travel for passengers, and delivery of mail in isolated areas. Poled wooden flats called "push boats" were executed when the river's water was too low.

According to his biography in the Young American Patriots book, James joined up in October 1940 at Fort Knox, Kentucky. He would have been eighteen years old and enlisted before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour which took place on 7 December 1941. At the moment, it's not known which regiment he joined.

☆ ☆ ☆ YOUNG AMERICAN PATRIOTS ☆ ☆ ☆

LOCKHART, JAMES T.
Pfc., U. S. Army. Born July 17, 1923. Entered service Oct., 1940, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Europe. Wounded in action in France, July 4, 1944. Awarded Purple Heart. Attended Jaeger H. S. Church of God. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Lockhart, Panther, W. Va.



Note that his date of birth has been entered incorrectly.

Source Citation for The Young American patriots: Publisher: *National Publishing Co.*; Publishing Place: *Richmond, VA, USA*; Publisher Date: *1946*; Title: *Young American Patriots*

What we do know is that James lost one of his dog tags in Owthorpe in 1944.

James was member of Item (I) Company, 3rd Battalion, 507th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division when he arrived in England. The regiment had been activated at Fort Benning, Georgia, USA, on 20 July 1942 and following jump training they were deployed to the Army air base at Alliance, Nebraska in March 1943, becoming part of the 1st Airborne Brigade.

In November 1943, the regiment boarded the *SS Strathnaver*, a former P&O liner that had long lost its 1930s glamour, and made the approximately two week journey to Liverpool. Conditions on board for the enlisted men were not good, with overcrowding, poor food, sea-sickness and boredom. Once disembarked, they were quickly transferred by train to Grenock, Scotland, and at the end of December they sailed to Northern Ireland aboard the *Susan B. Anthony*. While in Ireland, the 507th were attached to 82nd Airborne Division.

On the 11 March 1944, the 507th left Ireland for Nottingham, where James was based at Tollerton Hall. The enlisted men camped in tents in the grounds, while the officers lived in the house, known as Roclaveston Hall. Training would have taken place at nearby RAF Tollerton, now known as Nottingham (Tollerton) Airport. Visit www.criticalpast.com where there is archival footage of the troops at Tollerton.

JAMES MOVEMENTS

May 1944 - James name appears in Morning Reports so he was definitely with division by this time

End of May - the 2nd and 3rd Battalions moved to RAF Barkston Heath, Grantham

5 June 1944 Operation Overlord D-Day - Two airborne missions departed from RAF Barkston Heath


23:52 hrs Serial #24 heading for drop zone T in Normandy, 36 aircraft carrying paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne (507th PIR)

23:58 hrs Serial #25 heading for drop zone T in Normandy, 36 aircraft carrying paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne (507th PIR)

According to the records that Adam Berry interrogated, James does not appear in the jump manifests for either of these operations, and Adam's thoughts were that it is unlikely that James parachuted into Normandy on D-Day, and that he may have been assigned to taking vehicles over by sea.

However, from the website American D-Day - (<https://www.americandday.org>) their database of veterans includes an entry for James. The evidence is conflicting and requires further research.

LOCKHART JAMES T did D-day
He jumped on UTAH BEACH AREA - SAINTE-MERE-EGLISE

	A.S.N. : 15057447 DOB : UNKNOW NATIONALITY : AMERICAN RANK : PRIVATE UNIT : 82ND AD - 507TH PIR - 3RD BN - CO. I ## YEARS OLD DURING D-DAY
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[Individual Honor Wall](#) | [Read his testimony](#) | [More pictures](#)

ENLISTMENT

DATE : UNKNOW
RESIDENCE : UNKNOW
PLACE : UNKNOW
EDUCATION : UNKNOW
CIVILIAN OCCUPATION : UNKNOW
MARITAL STATUS : UNKNOW

D-DAY MISSION 1 TO 1

TARGET : UTAH BEACH AREA - DROP ZONE T
TIME : JUNE 6, 1944 - 02:38
MISSION : 9TH A.F. - IX TROOP CARRIER COMMAND - MISSION BOST - 9TH AF, 9TH TCC, 61ST TCG (SERIAL 25)
TRANSPORT : C-47 [42-32931] PASSENGER - DROP ORDER #03
LOAD PLACE : BARKSTON HEATH AIRFIELD (STATION #483)

EVENT 1 TO 1

DATE : JUNE 7, 1944
UNIT : 82ND AD - 507TH PIR - 3RD BN - CO. I
RANK : PRIVATE
EVENT : BRONZE STAR MEDAL 

These records say that James parachuted in to Normandy on 6 June 1944 at 02:38 onto Utah Beach, Drop Zone T, he was third in the drop order. They had flown out from Barkston Heath Airfield, Grantham, Lincs.

The records also show that he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal on 7 June 1944.

The Bronze Star Medal may be awarded to individuals who, while serving in any capacity with the Armed Forces of the United States in a combat theatre, distinguish themselves by heroism, outstanding achievement, or by meritorious service not involving aerial flight.

4 July 1944 - According to the Young American Patriots Book, James was wounded in France and awarded the Purple Heart (the battle of Normandy was raging at this time)

The Purple Heart medal is presented to service members who have been wounded or killed as a result of enemy action while serving in the U.S. military. A Purple Heart is a solemn distinction and means a service member has greatly sacrificed themselves, or paid the ultimate price, while in the line of duty.

August 1944 - the 507th were permanently assigned to 17th Airborne Division

August 1944 - Hospital admission records found on Forces War Records tell us that in August 1944 James was admitted for an abscess,

October 1944 - a second hospital record is for when he was admitted with injuries that he sustained in the line of duty during unarmed assault or fighting. He was admitted for surgery to free a nerve from adhesions, and his injuries appear to be to his cranium, face, neck and mandible. He also had pneumonia. The date for his return to duty is recorded as August 1944, which cannot be right, and is probably a transcription error.

Therefore, it is unknown when James return to active duty or where he was posted. However, on **24 March 1945** - Operation **Varsity** was the second combat jump for the 507th PIR. The Drop Zone selected for the Regiment was located at the southern edge of the Diersfordt Forest, three miles northwest of Wesel. The 507th spearheaded this attack, but without access to James' military records it is unknown whether he took part.

Week of 5 April 1945 - James was back home in the USA and visits a United Service Organization (USO) meeting in Nebraska - source: The Sidney Telegraph - Newspapers.com

18 April 1945 - active contact with the enemy ceased

With The U. S. O.

The Misses Rosine and Ruth Eglsaer and Connie Hostert, members of the USO Junior Hostess Corps, are leaving this week to be inducted into the Army Nurse Corps. All three girls will enter the ANC with the rank of second Lieutenant. They will be sadly missed at the Sidney USO, and the staff and volunteers wish them every good luck in the vital work they have chosen.

Easter Sunday was a memorable day on many counts at the USO club. A special Easter Breakfast was held in the club for the military and their guests. The decorations consisted of Easter eggs which had been colored and decorated at an Easter egg coloring party held in the club Saturday evening. Among the guests were several soldiers who were formerly at the Sioux Ordnance Depot. They came from Provo, South Dakota, to spend Easter with friends in Sidney. Special mention goes to the angel food cakes contributed for the occasion by Mrs. Anna Borges of Dalton and Mrs. John Schmitt of Sidney.

Paratrooper James T. Lockhart of the 507th Paratroopers visited the USO club this week. Formerly stationed at Alliance, Pvt. Lockhart has recently returned from France where his unit landed on D-Day.

Checking back in the USO Service Men's Register, he found his name along with that of several buddies signed on May 10, 1943. The staff and the volunteers were very happy to see Pvt. Lockhart and hope they will have the opportunity to greet more of the 507th Paratroopers in the future.

Guests of USO over the week end included Captain Lee Dickey, Sgt. Harry Grant, Cpl. Al Brousseau, Cpl. Art Frieman, and Pfc. George Shagla, all of Provo, South Dakota. They were formerly stationed at the Sioux Ordnance Depot.

Military personnel stationed at the Sioux Ordnance Depot are opening a recreation room at the depot. Any contributions of recreational equipment will gladly be received. The men are particularly anxious for recent magazines. Why not pass your copies on? If you will leave them at the USO club, the staff will see that they are delivered to the recreation room.

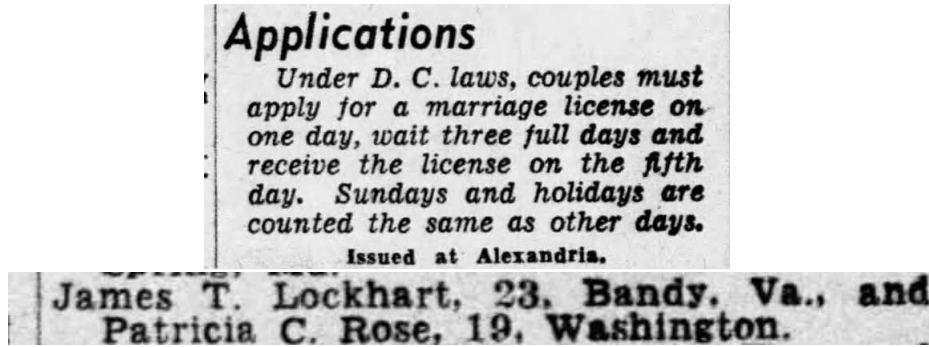
South Colton
(Mrs. H. J. Elsen)

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Thomas were among the guests entertained at a party at the Everett Gade home Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgert Peetz were hosts at a birthday party Sunday celebrating the birthdays of Mrs. Frank Peetz, Gloria Peetz, Frank

JAMES' POST WAR YEARS

James' **first** wife was Patricia C Rose. Their application for a marriage licence appeared in the Daily Star, Washington, District of Columbia, on 5 November 1945. The location next to James' name is Bandy, Virginia, which is about 45 miles away from Panther. Patricia is from Washington.



After World War II, the world divided into two opposing armed camps: the Soviet Union, China, and the Warsaw Pact versus the United States and its allies. The communist nations maintained armies with millions of highly trained Soldiers and stood poised to overrun Europe and Asia at a moment's notice. The entire world and global market lay open to conquest and the spread of communist dictatorships. To face the communist threat, the United States developed a "Containment Policy" to check the growth of communism over the next forty-five years. For the first time in our history, a large military force would be required during peacetime to implement this new grand foreign policy. The units of this military force needed to be manned, equipped, trained, and ready for deployment at all times to a combat zone within a few months' notice.

13 March 1946 - James re-enlists to the Enlisted Reserve Corp, now the US Army Reserves, at Fort George G Meade, Maryland, The records tells us that he was married, a Private First Class in the Infantry; he lived in McDowell, West Virginia; he was educated in two years of high school and that his civil occupation was an automotive mechanic.

James and Patricia were divorced within three years, and James married his **second** wife Ethel Estelle Bishop, on 12 September 1948 at Olympia, Washington. Their marriage licence application also informs us that they were both divorced and were living together at 221 E 13th Street, Olympia, Washington in the county of Thurston.

STATE OF WASHINGTON, County of _____ } ss.		Marriage Certificate No 26703	
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the undersigned, a <i>minister of Church of Christ</i>			
by authority of a License bearing date the <i>12th</i> day of <i>September</i> A. D. <i>1948</i>			
and issued by the County Auditor of the County of Thurston did, on the <i>12th</i> day of <i>September</i> D. 19 <i>48</i>			
at <i>Olympia</i> in the County and State aforesaid, join IN LAWFUL WEDLOCK			
<i>James Troy Lockhart</i> , of the County of <i>Thurston</i> , of the state of <i>Washington</i>			
and <i>Ethel Estelle Bishop</i> , of the County of <i>Thurston</i> , of the state of <i>Washington</i>			
with their mutual assent, in the presence of <i>Binley Manuel Pees</i>			
and <i>Martha Rebecca Pees</i> witnesses.			
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness the signatures of the parties to said ceremony, the witnesses and myself,			
this <i>12th</i> day of <i>September</i> A. D. <i>1948</i>			
WITNESSES		PARTIES	
<i>Binley Manuel Pees</i>		<i>James Troy Lockhart</i> Male	
<i>Martha Rebecca Pees</i>		<i>Ethel Estelle Bishop</i> Female	
		OFFICIATING CLERGYMAN OR OFFICER <i>H. E. Mc Nutt</i> 1004 San Francisco Ave P. O. Address <i>Olympia</i> Washington	
Filed <i>Sept. 15</i> , 19 <i>48</i>		<i>Ellis C. Ayer</i> County Clerk Auditor	
By _____		Deputy	
RETURNS TO THURSTON COUNTY AUDITOR			
The person performing the ceremony must fill out and file this Certificate within 30 days thereafter, with the County Clerk of the County wherein the ceremony is performed; under penalty of a fine of not less than \$25.00 or more than \$500.00. The County Clerk's Fee for filing was paid at the time the license was issued.			
DAILY OLYMPIAN			

A Certification of Military Service for James received from the National Personnel Records Centre, USA, describes his discharge on **8 February 1949** as undesirable.


A description of this type of discharge found online is:

An undesirable discharge is a type of military discharge given to a member of the military who does not qualify for an honourable discharge. It is one of the administrative discharges that can be given to a member of the military.

For example, if a member of the military has committed a serious offense or has repeatedly violated military rules, they may receive an undesirable discharge instead of an honourable discharge. This type of discharge can have negative consequences for the individual, such as losing access to certain benefits and difficulty finding employment.

Overall, an undesirable discharge is a way for the military to separate individuals who have not met the standards of conduct and performance expected of them. It is a form of punishment for those who have not fulfilled their obligations as members of the military.

United States of America



Certification of
Military Service

This certifies that James T. Lockhart 15057447

was a member of the Regular Army

from March 13, 1946

to February 8, 1949

Service was terminated by Undesirable Discharge

Last Grade, Rank, or Rating Private

Active Service Dates Same as above

Given at St. Louis, Missouri, on August 7, 1997

National Personnel Records Center
(Military Personnel Records)
National Archives and Records Administration

THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES IS THE PHYSICAL CUSTODIAN OF THIS PERSON'S MILITARY RECORD
(This Certification of Military Service is issued in the absence of a copy of the actual Report of Separation, or its equivalent. This document serves as verification of military service and may be used for any official purpose. Not valid without official seal.)

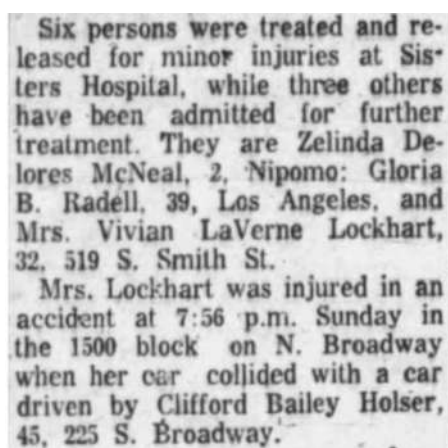
NA FORM 13038 (REV. 10-89)
OFFICIAL FILE COPY

In the 1950 US Federal census, James is found living in Santa Paula, Ventura, California, with his wife Estelle and half-brother Rayburn. James' occupation is the Manager of a Radiator Repair Shop.

Searching through the marriage records on Findmypast.co.uk, a surprising record came to light. A second marriage for James and Estelle came up on 14 August 1950 in Clark, Nevada. Las Vegas is in this county, so it would appear that the couple possibly fell for the bright lights and charms of Sin City and married again! Both of their names appear in the 1958/9 directory living in California,

The marriage seemed not to have worked, as a **third** wife for James came along in the form of Vivian Laverne Taylor on 28 March 1959, once again in Clark County, Nevada. Another Las Vegas marriage! Disappointingly, the record is an index so there is no further information to be gleaned. However, marriages in Las Vegas were as popular from the 1930s onwards as they are today, in fact, another of its nicknames is the Marriage Capital of the World. It's uncertain whether Estelle died, or whether they divorced before James married Vivian.

Vivian made an appearance in the Santa Maria Times, California, on 27 July 1959, when she was injured in a car accident. Hopefully, she made a full recovery.



Six persons were treated and released for minor injuries at Sisters Hospital, while three others have been admitted for further treatment. They are Zelinda Delores McNeal, 2, Nipomo; Gloria B. Radell, 39, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Vivian LaVerne Lockhart, 32, 519 S. Smith St.
Mrs. Lockhart was injured in an accident at 7:56 p.m. Sunday in the 1500 block on N. Broadway when her car collided with a car driven by Clifford Bailey Holser, 45, 225 S. Broadway.

However, her marriage to James ended before 1966 as there is a **fourth** entry for a wedding between James and Irene M Beuche on 5 March 1966 in California.

How long this marriage lasted is uncertain, but forty-seven years after the end of WWII, James married for a **fifth** time to Minnie Feagin, who was twenty years his junior. They wed on 21 March 1922 in Lamar Texas. James was now sixty-nine years old.

A letter was sent to Minnie Lockhart on 19th July 2023, in Quinlan, Texas, but as yet, no reply has been received.

James died of natural causes on 16 June 2000, aged 77, and he is buried in Olivet Cemetery, Oklahoma.

An obituary from the United States Obituary Notices on Ancestry.com reads:

James was born on July 18, 1922, and passed away on Friday, June 16, 2000. James was a resident of Sawyer, Oklahoma.



Lead Projectiles, Musket Balls & Lead Shot 1550 to early 19th Century

Ref.	Artefact/Coin	Size/Weight	Era/Date
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There were no lead projectiles that could be assigned as musket balls recorded during the survey.



Musket Ball and Lead Shot Timeline
c.1550 to early 19th Century

A wide dating range has been applied to the majority of the musket balls and lead shot recovered during the field survey activities. Musket balls & lead shot were used for military, hunting and sporting activities for many years and so therefore, it is extremely difficult to narrow down a specific timeline without a set of associated artefacts or coins to help date them.

The finds can be made available for examination at a later date by experienced firearms and ammunition experts towards narrowing down the timeline. It is envisaged that this would then inform our understanding in regard to the activities that these lead artefacts were involved in and perhaps, something about the people who used them.



Source: Independent - Sunday 5 April 2015

The skeleton of a soldier killed in the Battle of Waterloo (Sunday, 18 June 1815).

Military historian Gareth Glover believes the soldier to be Friedrich Brandt, 23, a private in the King's German Legion of George III, who was killed by a musket ball that was still lodged between his ribs when he was found in 2012.

As you can see, musket balls remained in use long after the English Civil War (1642-1651).

**Research conducted by Sean Gallagher - January 2019*

To be Identified & Dated

Ref.	Artefact/Coin	Size/Weight	Era/Date
LEAD			
27	Lead artefact featuring the capital letter A	35.6gms; 50.8mm x 48.5mm	To be Identified & Dated
Pieces of lead bearing no identification marks, functional design features or any other way of forming an opinion in regard to their use or purpose make them a difficult group of artefacts to date with any reliable certainty. Knowing that lead was one of the earliest metals discovered by the human race and was in use by 3000 B.C. tells us that objects made of this material have been with us for some considerable time.			
Miscellaneous Collection of Artefacts (to be identified and dated)			
None to record			
POTTERY			
The field survey did not involve a detailed field walking examination of the field. No pottery sherds were recorded			

The intriguing feature of this lead artefact is the capital letter A, which you can just about make out from the image shown below.



LEAD ARTEFACT
 Featuring the capital letter A
 35.6gms; 50.8mm x 48.5mm
 To Be Identified & Dated

The artefact appears to be a tag of some kind, but for what purpose?

Detectives In The Field - The images say more than words...



Artefact Recording Overview

30 Finds Recorded; 29 Identified (96.6%); 1 Find Unidentified (3.4%)

Frank Ablewhite kindly presented us with a window of opportunity for a full field survey. We were able to complete the survey in 20 hours during June and July 2023. This included 5 Field Detectives on site over 5 visits to the field.

Summary

On Friday 21st July 2023, the Field Detectives concluded their investigation of SK 666 336.

On that very first day on the field on Friday 30th June 2023, our mission was clear; find evidence to identify the line of the ancient trackway that once ran from Owthorpe to Cotgrave, and if possible, find the location of Owthorpe's early medieval wooden post mill.

Over the course of 20-plus years of historic landscape investigation, we have found ourselves on a different historic research pathway due to an unexpected find in the field. This time, the mission was diverted by the discovery of an American soldier's dog tag.

Private James Troy Lockhart introduced us to a pre-Normandy invasion landscape that bore witness to the 507th Parachute Infantry Regiment, and their preparations for a jump into what I can only describe as, a hell on earth.

James also introduced us to the historian, author, and researcher Adam Berry, who specialises in the 82nd Airborne Division and Troop Carrier Command. James continues to help us build up a picture of the local landscape during those pre-invasion months, which fits nicely into our broader research investigations relating to Langar Airfield.

One of the biggest frustration of the Frank Ablewhite field survey was the enormous amounts of silver foil that the Detectives were finding all over the field. One suggestion is that the foil were remnants of Chaff dropped during the 507th regiment airborne military exercises. Or perhaps, they were spread onto the field through everyday farming activities. This is a line of investigation that has yet to be resolved.

So, back to the initial mission. Did we find both the trackway and the mill?

Well, the answer is no. But, a negative is nevertheless a positive here, because we now know that we need to investigate the fields to the north of this one. It is highly probable that the ancient trackway skirted higher ground, and so therefore, the ridge to the north of Frank's field presents a promising new focus of investigation.

The Field Detectives
2023



The next survey will focus on the broader Owthorpe historic landscape, as we forge our way towards producing a detailed account of our findings. Each of our field survey investigations will be featured in the final Owthorpe historic landscape study report.



*Thank
you* 

To Frank Ablewhite for very kindly providing us with the opportunity to access his field in pursuit of our broader Historic Landscape Investigation. To Adam Berry, and our fellow Heritage Sector Colleagues who continue to encourage, support and facilitate opportunities for closer working relationships.

To all of you out on the field during what turned out to be, a most challenging July of wet weather. Your resilience, determination and hard work brought a lost landscape into view, and with it, a most remarkable story about the preparations for the D-Day landings.

Once again, to Steve Wells for capturing the imagery of the artefacts and coins so brilliantly.

The Field Detectives

Historic Landscape Studies

Who We Are & What We Do

The Field Detectives seek opportunities to survey fields that can tell us more about how our historic landscapes evolved - by sharing the stories that we uncover from our field survey activities, we help to inform a better understanding of how our historic landscapes evolved over the centuries. On completion of the field survey activities, a field survey report is produced that precisely records all of the associated survey finds (coins, artefacts, pottery etc.).

Once the field survey reports have been processed, the artefacts are curated as a landowner held Historic Landscape Study Collection where they are safeguarded for further research and study. With landowner approval, a community presentation/display can then be arranged where the information is shared and an opportunity is provided for the local community to get involved in future research activities.

By submitting the completed field survey reports as an exact finds location record, and by working closely with our heritage sector colleagues, we are establishing a growing archive of landscape focused historic studies.

These context-recorded studies, are held in trust by the respective landowners who act as heritage custodians, which in turn, safeguards a unique set of rich historical landscape investigations for further study and learning.

Every field tells a story... If you want to be the focus of our next investigation, give us a call:
email: fielddetectives@talktalk.net Mob: 07896 225 691 Tel: 0115 9377 318



Richard Pincott
Survey Director & Historic
Landscape Detective



Catherine Pincott-Allen
Family Historian, Author &
Historic Landscape Detective



Steve Wells
Finds Photographer,
Treasurer & Historic
Landscape Detective



Sophie Chell
Historic Landscape
Detective



Brian Lovett
Farmer & Historic
Landscape Detective



Julie Penaluna
Historic Landscape
Detective



Jill Barlow
Historic Landscape
Detective



John Barlow
Historic Landscape
Detective



Tim & Jenson Elsworth
Historic Landscape
Detectives



Alan & Sylvia Massey
Prehistory Consultants &
Witch Bottle Experts



Peter Ball
Historic Landscape
Detective



Aileen Ball
Historic Landscape
Detective